The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, FBRUARY 15, 1903.

MR. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUF-FRAGE.

In a recent letter of Judge Roger A Pryor to the New York Sun, published on Lincoln's birthday, he calls attention to some wiews of Lincoln on negro equality, both social and political, with the white man, which seem to some person to be extraordinary, considering the source from which they came. But Judge Pryor did not tell the whole story as Lincoln himself told it. Mr. Lincoln's Views were expressed first in the great debate which took place between himself and Stephen A. Douglas when they were competing for the United States senatorship of Illinois in the summer and early fall of 1858. It will be remembered that Mr. Douglas defeated Mr. Lincoln, The whole question of slavery and its extension to the territories was discussed in that celebrated debate. Mr. Lincoln's position was that of an emancipationist, and not an ultra abolitionist. He was for limiting slavery as far as possible and was opposed to the southern view of the rights of slavery in the territories. He was charged with an extreme position which he felt called upon to explain and deny. In a speech made by Mr. Lincoln at Columbus, O., September, 1859-the month before the John Brown raid-he said, referring to a newspaper called "The Ohio Statesman," that he had read an article in which, among other statements, he found the following:

"In debating with Senator Douglas during the memorable days of last fall, Mr. Lincoln declared in favor of negro suffrage and attempted to defend that vile conception against the Little Giant." Mr. Lincoln declared that this statement was a mistake, and said:

"In the first pitched battle which Sena tor Douglas and myself had at the town of Ottowa, I used the language which I will now read. Having been previously reading an extract, I continued as fol-

Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at any greater length, but this is the true complexion of all I have over said in regard to the institution of slavery and the black race. This is the whole of it; and anything that argues me into his Nea of perfect social and political counti-) ea of perfect social and political equali with the negro is but a spacious and fautastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slawery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two which, in my judgment, will probably forbid their ever living together upon the footing of perfect equality; and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, 'am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior posifantastic arrangement of words, by which which I belong having the superior pos-tion. I have never said anything to the tion. I have never said anything to the contrary, but I hold that, notwithstand-ing all this, there is no reason in the Declaration of Independence—the right to Deciaration of Independence—the right to world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I hold that he is as much entitled to these as the white man. I agree with Judge Douglas, he is not my equal in many respects—certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual enperhaps not in moral or intellectual en-dowments. But in the right to eat the bread, without leave of anybody else, which his own hands earns, HE IS MY EQUAL, AND THE EQUAL OF JUDGE DOUGLAS, AND THE EQUAL OF EVERY LIVING MAN.

"Upon a subsequent occasion, when the reason for making a statement like this

"While I was at the hotel to-day, ap "While I was at the hotel to-day, ap elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing perfect equality between the negroes and white people. While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet, as the question was asked me. I though I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saving something in reveal to it. I will saving something in reveal to it. I will saying something in regard to it. I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, or intermarry with the white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And masmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say upon this occasion I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position. The nearn should be desired. e man is to have the superior pos-the negro should be denied every 5. I do not understand that because metle as will enable them to enter a business house prepared to acquire there a slave. I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can wife. My understanding is that I can business house prepared to acquire there a slave. I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can wife. My understanding is that I can wife. So it seems to me quite resistive of us to get along without making cliher of us to get along without making cliher slaves or wives of negroes. I will edd to this that I have never seem, to my was in favor of preducing perfect causally ity, social and political, between negroes and while men. I recollect of but oad. Sistinguished instance that I ever heard of so fy quently as to be satisfed of its correct as and that is the case of Judge 12. Then time immemorial it has been considered admissible for lawyers to write scheme, the form has been inaugurated. The suppose of that subject) that I ween the good of the public believe it. Is a just cause, and because the good of the public school system is involved. The faciners is involved. The faciners may say that there is no politics in this incident, but if Mr. Pollock is again rejected they will find it difficult to make the public believe it.

DARING FIAN IN JAIL.

John C. Brain, who was an officer in the leader in the expedition by which the leader in the expedition by which the leader and will represent the search of th

from it; but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehesion that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it. I give him the most solgma pledge that I will to the very last stand by the law of the State which for-bids the marrying of white people with negroes." negroes.

"There my friend," said Mr. Lincoln. "you have briefly what I have 'upon former occasions said upon this subject, to which this newspaper, to the extent of its ability, has drawn public attention. In it you not only observe the probability that in that contest I did not at any time say I was in favor of negro suffrage, but the absolute proof that twiceonce substantially and once expressly-I declared against it. Having shown you this, there remains but a word if comment on that newspaper article. It is this: That I presume the tditor of that paper is an honest, truth-loving man, and that I will be greatly obliged to thin for furnishing me thus an early copertunity to correct the misrepresentations he has made before it has run so long that maliclous people can call him a liar."

We think that these views of Mr. Life coln will be news to most of our .eaders. Afer the Union forces had overrun Louisiana in 1804, and a military government had been set up and some efforts were being made to reconstruct the State, Mr. Lincoln's moderate views were violently opposed by the extremists of the Republican party in Congress. In communicating then with Governor Hahn. of Louisiana, on March 13, 1864, Mr. Lincoin used the following expression.

"Now yo uare about to have a conven tion which, among other things, will define the elective franchise, I barely suggest for your private consideration whether some of the colored people may not be let in-as, for instance, the very intelligent * * * but this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone."

It should be recalled that in Louisiana there had always been a considerable body of more or less educated colored people some of whom, having been long free, had acquired considerable property, and some were themselves slaveholders. This will also be news to some or our readers, but not only in Louisiana, but in South Carolina, and perhaps in other Southern States, there were free negroes that were themselves owners of slaves. It was to such a class as this, no doubt, that Mr. Lincoln was referring as having sufficient intelligence to have the right of suffrage,

We have never believed that Mr. Lincoin would have approved the universal negro suffrage of the reconstruction acts, nor have we ever believed that he would have been able, with all his power and influnce, to avert a catastrophe which hatred and folly designed for visiting ven-

THE YOUNG CLERK.

A merchant of Richmond, of wide experience and ripe judgment, tells us that he has been astounded to find how few of the many young men who come to nim seeking clerical positions write good hands or have enough practical knowledge of arithmetic to enable them to en ter business life with any promise of success. His observation is that this deficlency is noticeable alike in youths from the country and from the cities. It is a fact, we believe, that chirog

raphy is not cultivated now as it used to be. We take it that the reason for is that the average boy looks forward to making himself proficient in typewriting rather than in handwriting; the latter he thinks he need not bother about so very much. But there he makes a mis take, especially if he ever expects to become a book-keeper. Handwriting is not everything in a book-keeper, but it counts for a good deal. To the precise and painstaking man of business nothing more offends the eye than a set of books kept in a slouchy, sprawling hand Neatness and symmetry in books are dear to the hearts of many besides the old-fashioned man; to him they are as much a requisite and a recommendation as clean fingers and well-trimmed

nails are. In the matter of business arithmetic w incline to the opinion that many employers expect too much of their young men. It should not be expected of the latter that they will know the short cuts in calculations that are part and pare the accomplishments of most experienced business men.

In nearly every line of business, methods are practiced that are almost unknown to the general public. It cannot be expected that all young men should know these things; but if they have been taught properly they will at least be in possession of the rudimentary knowledg which will enable them to learn the short methods soon. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, the rule of three, our young friends certainly ought to know, and if they have had proper instruction and have profited by it, the rest will come in time. To some it will come you quickly; to others slowly. There is great difference in the acquisitiveness people. Some never can be made into competent book-keepers or salesmen. Their minds do not incline that way.

Others learn rapidly.

We conclude that the schools are not o much to blame as may appear at first blush. Nevertheless, it seems not amiso urge teachers to try to make their pupils learn to write legibly and symmetrically, and to acquire, among other good things, such a knowledge of arithmetle as will enable them to enter a

and clearly,
Surely these are no unreasonable demandel The youth who wishes to qualmandel The youth who wishes to profession ify himself properly for the profession of law will find no great difficulty in complying with these requirements, and he will find these accomplishments, once attained, very valuable, no matter how many stenographers and typewriters he may be able to employ should he become

a successful practitioner,
If we were inclined to pursue this matter of handwriting much further, we should have a good deal to say to the girls, too, but we forbear. Certain it is, however, that some of the most puzzling handwritings, that come under our observation are in the letters of ladiesladies of fashion and high degree. They offend not only by sprawling their pens and ink over much paper, but by proceeding without proper sequence from one page to another and then coming and crossing over the lines already written! But enough!

manship of editors, reporters and corwas of the best, but we cannot truthimproving-there's hope for them. And lighten the printer's burden.

VIRGINIA EDITORS ABROAD.

The Virginia editors are having a fine time of it in Florida. At ever point they have been cordially received and the people of the Flower State have been doing all in their power to entertain them and to make their stay on joyable. This is primarily a pleasure jaunt, but the editors are picking up a great deal of information and broadning their views. It has been charged against the people of Virginia that they are more or less clannish and provincial. We are not willing to admit the soft impeachment, but it is a good thing for Virginians to travel and see how things are done elsewhere. It is specially a good thing for a Virginia editor to go abroad every now and then serve their methods. One of the greatto fall into a rut. Of all men the ditor should be open to suggestions and should cultivate the spirit of fairness and liberality. There are two sides to every question (except one question in the South, which is not debatable), and the editor who does his duty will study both sides and endeavor to reach an impartial conclusion. Every conscientious editor endeavors

to discover what the truth is about every question, and if he is courageous as well as conscientious he will proclaim the truth when he has discovered it, whether it be to his advantage or not. After all, the truth is the only thing worth pursuing in this world, whether the person in pursuit be an editor or otherfree. Let us, brother editors, scrape away the veneering and get down to the solld facts-get at the exact truth so far as we may be able, and when we have found the truth, let us declare if

honestly and fearlessly. We congratulate our brother editors of the Virginia Press Association that they have been permitted, through the courtesy of the Seaboard Air Line, to make this delightful trip to Florida, and we feel sure they will profit by the in-

teresting experiences they have had. We also feel gratified to the newspaper men of Florida and to the people generally of the State for giving the Virginians such hospitable entertainment.

_____ SENATOR ST. CLAIR'S EXPLA-NATION.

Senator St. Clair explains that he oposed the confirmation of Mr. D. S. Pollock to be superintendent of public schools in Pulaski because he had been treated with discourtesy by the Board of Education. He insists that he did not oppose Mr. Pollock on political grounds, and that his objection to confirmation was purely a personal matter between himself

That is a matter which does not concern The Times-Dispatch, and we have no interest in it. But the Senator adds that he hopes the nomination of Mr. Pollock will not again be sent to the Senate. If so, he intimates that it will again be

But why? Is there anything against Mr. Pollock? Is he not a first-rate man for the place? Is he not qualified in mind and morals and education to fill the nosttion acceptably? Is a man like this to be made to suffer because of a "personal matter" between Senator St. Clair and the Board of Education? Does "senatorial courtesy" demand the sacrifice of an innocent victim who had nothing to do with this alleged discourtesy? And will the entire Senate stand by Mr. St. Clair in that position?

Come, come, gentlemen, one and all. This is unworthy of you. If there has been a breach of etiquette let it be settled in the way usual among Virginia gentlemen. Let it be arbitrated according to our code of eliquette, and then let justice be done to Mr. Pollock. Don't make scapegoat of him. Justice is a more excellent thing than "senatorial discour-

We do not know Mr. Pollock and have no disposition to champion him as a man. But we espouse his cause because

must know how to spell correctly such a great sensation at the time. Brain and words as usually appear in legal docu-ments and must be able to write plainly got on board of her at New York, whence she was to sail for Portland, Maine. When off Cape Cod, December 7, 1863, Brain's party seized the steamer and made for Shelburne, N. S. Near Hallfax the Fed erals recaptured the vessel, but Brain and his men escaped. Subsequently, with another expedition, also organized in Canada, he selzed and burned the steamer Roanoke, sailing from Havana. The Roanoke was at that time, or had been, the property of the Old Dominion Line. Sev eral other hazardous expeditions Brain undertook and carried to success. After the war he was charged with being a pirate and was held in prison a long time. We suspect that Captain Brain's life has not been a happy one since the close of the war; but however that may be, w do not for a moment believe the Confederate veterans of Baltimore will allow him to stay in fail, if he is charged with nothing worse than owing a board bill. If all the men in this country who owe board bills were in prison to-day, the prison would be packed to everflowing.

FOR THIS RELIEF MUCH THANKS."

The Venezuelan trouble has been re ferred to the Court of International Arbitration, the blockade has been raised and, so far as the United States is concerned, the incident is closed.

We never expected, of course, that this country would become involved in war with the allied powers or any of them, but we confess to some apprehension as the plot unfolded. . There was in a many-sided trouble like this all sorts of possible complications, and the situation at times was positively uncom fortable. We feel better, at any rate that the wretched business has been involved.

STREET CAR TRANSFERS.

Richmond may well take pride in her treet-car system, so ample, extended and otherwise well arranged is it. All that t lacks is a "universal" transfer system, and that we shall have soon.

A basis for it has been agreed upon between the city authorities and the company, and though it may possibly need some little amendment, we may consider that a substantial agreement has been reached. In a few weeks we hope to see it in actual operation. The when the people will be flocking to the parks and suburbs and when they will expect and demand every possible fa offity of urban and suburban travel.

So let the Council and the company make a quick and satisfactory wind up of all that remains to be done to put the new and better transfer system into

It is an interesting incident in our do nestic affairs that the Virginia State Insurance Company has decided to erect a fine office building at Fifth and Main Streets. It is only a few years since that section of the city was entirely residen tial, and no one would have thought of opening a business institution so high up the hill. But Richmond has been grow ing with wondrous rapidity, and as the growth extends westward, residences are torn down to make room for business houses. It is significant that the Virginia State Insurance Company, one of our subshould thus have taken time by the fore the west. In so doing the company has established a sign-post in progress, and there is no doubt that in a few years there will be many other business houses in that section. This is one of the surest signs of Richmond's growth.

The President advises all unmarried men and women to get married and raise large families; childlessness he deplores We wonder if he has ever gotten un with the baby o' nights and administered the sugar-ray, or been forced to roll the baby carriage on Sunday afternoons, or had to buy out of small wages shoes for half a dozen romping girls and boys? But no matter if he has, we'll say this for him-and for every man situated-he is better off and is a far more valuable citizen than the average old bachelor, cranky, opinionated, selfish as

Next Friday night will be Governor's night at Lee Camp. A portrait of General and ex-Governor Kemper will be pre sented, and Captain and ex-Governor Cameron will be the spokesman. Colonand ex-Governor O'Ferrall will receive it on behalf of the Camp, and General and ex-Governor Fitzhugh Lee and His Excellency Governor Montague have been invited to be present. A goodly company that will be-all orators.

The new Senator from Washington is the president of six national banks, and he has a leg which the boys have doubtless discovered.

There is danger that some of the Virginia editors will locate in Florida and go to raising oranges-some other fellow's.

Sufficient interest has been revived in

the anthracite coal investigation to in-

duce some papers out West to reproduce President Baer's picture. Just enough rain the other day, and ust enough sunshine now to make ar

ideal Virginia plowing season. Did the "senderless" telegrams that reached the Senators come by the wire

The payments on this spell of beautiful weather will probably fall due ear-Anyhow the Legislature cannot be ac-

used of injecting too much rush and They are still trying to forge a key in Delaware to fit the senatorial dead-

If all men could see themselves as others see them, the dealer in disguises would do a land-office business.

The Cabinet reorganizers are getting

Grend of Thought Men Prominent Svents of the Week In Dixie Land Before the Public. The mobilication of the Week Bedtord City Bedtord City

Chattanooga Times: South Carolina will have an exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. The State will not send her send Senator as an animated specimen of "Caroline's" politics.

Macon Telegraph: Mr. Ryan, who has proposed a basis for the coming together of the Democratic party, evidently does not think our new possessions will be an issue in the next Presidential election, as he does not name them in his platform.

Birmingham News: Senator Morgan says the trust bill is a "poultice to be put on the people to alleviate the pain." He might have added that when the poul-tice is taken off the people are skinned.

Savannah Press: Harry Edwards writes that "President Rossovett is one of the hest friends of the Southern people and the South that he has ever known." We have often said that Mr. Edwards is the best writer of romance in the South.

FROM THE CHURCH PAPERS.

You must know the forvent secret com-

You must know the forvent secret communions with God of men's hearts before you judge of their god-BETTER THAN. liness Many do not get THEY LOOK. credit for the earnest longing of their souls towards the Lord. The private life of certain Christians belle their public career—they, in locked chamber, in hay loft, in gien of the forest, cry in forvent words unto God. The old snying is true, "You will see many men in Heaven you never expected would be there." The more you know of men's inner life, the more value you will set on their character.—Richmond Chrisset on their character.—Richmond Chris-tian Advocate.

There is no air so good, so essential to all good health of mind and soul, as the breath that comes from off PURE AIR, the everlasting hills. That solf-same Spirit that "giveth to all life and breath," must breathe again upon us in a new spiritual life, and that alone gives the "saving health among all nations," It was the last gift of the lord Jesus when he breathed upon his Lord Jesus, when he breathed upon his disciples and said: "Receive ye my Lord Jesus, when he breathed upon his disciples and said: "Receive ye my spirit!" So the church of God continues its prayer, "Awake, O north wind; and come thou south; blow upon my garden, that the spices thereof may flow out!" The good air of the kingdom of God's grace is the best atmosphere in which to live.—Central Presbyterian.

Liberty is not to be interpreted as meaning that I may do as I please, regardless of results, WeLAT LIBERTY IS. even in matters of indifferent The Christian view of libert is rather this, that it is my own con-science, and not another's, that is to constrain me in my choice. Before my own Master I stand or fall-Religious

The true workman can use a pin, a nail or a big bolt in his work. People differ from each other FOR GOD'S USE, as do the pin, nall and

FOR GOD'S USE. as do the pin, nail and bolt. but all are needed, and the pin as much as the bolt. There are kinds of work in which the former would be far more suitable than the latter. So in God's work Ho needs to use pinz, nails, bolts, little and large agencies. No matter which you are, God has use for both, or He would not have such varieties in men.—Southern Churchman.

The Methodist loses his individuality

The Methodist loses his individuality and robust autonomy when he ceases to proclaim and practo PROCLAIM AND tice the principle of PRACTICE. the new life. This proclamation and practice are conditioned on a residence in the atmosphere of the new life. This atmosphere never mixes with that of the world. For a Methodistry or any other Christian—to lose sight or any other Christian—to lose sight or or any other Christian—to lose sight of the line of cleavage between himself and the world is to repudiate his distinctly character and present a caricature which is enough to make an angel weep.—Ra leigh Christian Advocate

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh News-Observer says: When he enters the Senate Hon. Le S. Overman will occupy the seat now oc-cupled by Senator Vest. The Missourian is easily one of the greatest of living Democrats, and Senator Overman might well pray for a double portion of his

They are trying to pass a law in North Carolina requiring public accounts. The Newberna Journal says:

"This regular accounting of their affoirs by officials in positions of public trust protects equally their character and proves the reliability of those placed high places of trust, as well as it assi he people who are personally conc hat their interests are protected."

The Asheville Citizen says:

The Asheville Cluzen says:
"At any rate, the popular demand for trust legislation is sufficiently strong to force the administration to abandon the old-time Republican plan of deflance and cause it to resort to hypocrisy."

The Raleigh Post came into the discusion as to which is which, "The United States is," or "The United States are,"

"It all depends upon circumstances and who 'puts the question.' Sometimes it is, then again they are."

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Young Big Heads. The most foolish of all errors is, that clever young heads think that they lose their originality when they recognize the truth which has already been recognized by others.—Goothe.

Well on in the Programme. "What are they playing now?"
"The ninth symphony."
"Dear me! Am I so late?—Fliegende

The Enterprising Drummer. Shopkeeper (whose patience is com-pletely exhausted)—Snippers, call the porter to kick this fellow out. porter to kick this fellow out. Importunate Commercial Travelor (undaunted)—Now, while we're waiting for the porter I'll show you an entirely new line—best thing you ever laid eyes on.—Glasgow Evening Times.

Keeping Insanity at Bay. Old gentleman-So you think my daughter loves you, sir, and you wish to marry

Dudleigh—That's what I called to see you about. Is there any insanity in your family?
Old Gentleman—No, sir! and there's not going to be any,—Medical Record.

Not Liberal to Virginia.

Not Liberal to Virginia.

It can hardly be said that Congress in this session's appropriation bill for river and harbor improvements layished funds generously upon Virginia or upon this harbor. To be sure, the harbor here requires less attention than otners because nature has done so much for it, but at least harbor work here is as important as it is at Biscayne, Florida.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

The mobilization of troops by the Bulgarian Government on the Turkish frontier and the probability-by no means remote-of a great struggle in the Balkan mote-of a great struggle in the Balkan States, brings the rulers of those countries prominently before the public eye. The present Prince of Bulgaria is Fordinand of Saxe-Coburg and Goths, a grandson of Louis Phillippe, of France, and a cousin of nearly every crowned head in Burope. He is selfish fond of display of extravagant habits and the gratification of his own vanity is of far more importance to him than the welfare of his people. For the

than the welfare of his people. For the Louise, of Bourbon, first two or three years of his reign he got on without friction but his queen Marie Louise of Bourbon, yearn-ed for the social re-cognition of the court at St. Peters-burg and was am-bitious for her children. Through her influence the

Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria.

of Bulgaria. the demands of the Czar, and since that time the representative at Sofia of the Czar has been the active ruler of Bulgaria. This is now Mr. Bakhmoteff, a diplomatist of great talent and long experience, who is well known in this country, having married the daughter of the late General Edward F. Beale. So that in the end Russia has gained by intrigue what the other nation of Europe refused to let her have as the fruits of successful war with the Turks—the practical sovereignty over Bulgaria.

The small, resiless State of Servia obtained its independence from Turkey early in the ninoteenth century under

early in the mineteenth century under the leadership of peasant, called from his swarthy color Kara George, which means black George, Karageoogeorgeo-vitch is the name of their descendants. A companion of Kara George named Mil-osh adopted the name Obren from that of a widow whose farm hand he was, The history of Per-

sia since then has been that of a duel between these two families encouraged by Russia and Turkey in their contenthe Balkan penin-sula. Obrenovitch is the name of the present King of Servia — Aexandria

sula. Obrenovitch is the name of the present King of Oservia — Aexandria Obrenovitch.

Alexander is a repulsive degene. King Alexander, rate and he and his of Servia. Diversity of the course of Europe because of their immorality. The Karageergeovitch family are in exile, Peter, the had of the house, being in scientific pursuits in Switzerland. Alexander looks like an escaped immate from an asylum for the depraved. He has however, a vigorous constitution, and has at times showed a great nerve and power of command. He inherited all the vices of his father Melan, who, while getting his education at Paris, contracted habits that unfitted him for governing a restless people like the Servians. He squandered the public money and lost his private fortune at cards. His wife, Natalie Keskho, a daughter of a colonel in the Russian Army was compelled to leave him and finally got a divorce.

Alexander was a precocious prince and when only fifteen years old, fell under the fascination of Madame Drag, who had been a lady in waiting to his mother and who was ten years older than the Prince. She is an ambitious, brilliant woman and had more influence ever the Prince She is an ambitious, brilliant woman and had more influence over the Prince than his father, who had abdicated in his favor, or his ministers, When seventeen years old, she persuaded him to marry her. From that time on the Servian court has been the scene of a series of sensations that are likely to continue indefinitely, unless the war over control of the Balkan peninsula between

Russla and Turkey shall break out and create changes in the rule of the little

In the investigation before the United States Coal Strike Commission which for some weeks past has been



ence S. Darrow, counsel for the min-

ted a better

tain in the anthra-

cite regions of Pennsylvania, no

pression than Clar-

ers of Pennsylvania. He is thus able to speak more feelingly in his arguments for the miners. Now that the session of the Fifty seventh Congress is drawing to an end the talk of a successor to Speaker Henderson, who declined to be re-elected to his former seat is taking on definite form. The most promi-

derson, who declined to be re-elected to his former scat is taking on definite form. The most prominently mentioned for the place is Rapresentative Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Mr. Cannon was born at Gullford, North Carolina in 1836. He went to Illinois and began the practice of law and in 1851 when the people of his native State were struggling against invading hordes, he was Joseph G. Cannon, State's Attorney for Illinois and held that office for seven years. He was first elected to the Fortythird Congress and has succeeded himself at each election since that time. With the closing of this Congress the last of the Populist Scantors retires, for a time at least from public life. This is

since that time.
of this Congress the
Senators retires, for
a time at least from
public life. This is
William 'Alexander
Harris, of Kansas.
Already Congressmen Long and
Curtis—the latter
the only Indian
member of Congress—and former
Governor Stanley
are contesting hotly for his seat.
Senator Harris is a
native of Virginia

and served three Senator W. A. Harris years in the Con-federate Army, Af-ter the war he helped build the Union Pacific Railrond. He is an extensive far-mer and stock breeder,

An Interesting Contest.

An interesting Contest.

The hedgehog surely could not have been frightened by his shadow yesterday into going back into winter quarters; but the present moon "rides high," which is said to be a sign of cold weather; so it will be a contest between the hedgehog and the moon as to what kind of weather we are to have this month.

—Wilmington Messenger,

Bedford City, an ambitious and very live town on the Norfolk and Wester Railroad, has decided to experiment with a curfew law. At a meeting of the city council held Tuesday evening an ordinance was passed giving the town a law. similar in all respects to the one that is in operation in Roanoke. The law provides that the curfew bell shall ring in the winter season at 8 o'clock and in the summer season at 9 o'clock, and then in fifteen minutes all children of all colors and some under 16 years of age must get in doors or be subject to fines ranging anywhere, in the discretion of the mayor, from \$1. to \$5. The Bedford Bulletin explains that the law was made necessary by "an element of the small fry, mostly, colored, who make the streets a disagreeable place by their noise and hoodlumism and only at a tight but during the colored. not only at night but during the day as well."

The makeshift child labor law which The makeshift child labor law which has just been passed by the South Carolina Legislature is altracting a great deal of attention, it being the first law of the kind to be enacted by a Southern legislature. That the law does not meet the necessities of the case is plain. The bill prohibits the employment in factories and mines of children under 10 years of age after May 1 next; of children under 11 years after May 1, 1904, and of children under 12 years after May 1, 1904. This is a mild measure, and is made more so by permitting the employment of children under the prescribed ages whose mothers are widowed or fathers invalided, or who have attended school for four months of the year and can read and write.

A Cincinnati paper last week telegra-

A Cincinnati paper last week telegra-phed Mr. Cleveland asking him the di-rect question if he would be a candidate for the presidency, and if not who would, regarded of sufficient importance to cal to note the different constructions being clare that the telegram may be construed to mean that the Ex-president will be glad to take a fourth nomination if it, shall it be offered him. Others think Mr. Cleveland simply meant to politely say; O, don't bother me. I am not bothering my head about politics. The Boston Herald expresses the opinion of a great many in the following language;

"The letter of Ex-president Cleveland putting an extinguisher upon inquiries as to whether he is again a candidate for the presidency of the United States is worth placing on record for its contemptuous yet dignified treatment of the subject."

Many of the Virginia towns are confronted with a problem that seems to grow in scriousness every winter. A large number of negroes leave these towns in the summer seasons, seeking employment at summer resorts, in the mines and in other ways and return in the winter. As a rule they do not save anything from their summer earnings to provide for their their summer earnings to provide for their nw stanwithlen etao etacin etaolntaolnoi wants in the winter and as they have no employment when they return, and indeed seem to want none, they become a burden to the communities. Idleness breeds mischief and the authorities are given a great deal of trouble. These people pay no taxes and in no way contribute to the general weifare. The town of Lexington has been so much troubled with this class the present winter that the mayor has found it necessary to enforce the law against vagrancy more stringently than ever before and he is finding that the enforcement is entailing a great deal of expense on the community. a great deal of expense on the community.

The reports so far from Virginia editors who left here last Monday night via the Seaboard Air Line for a trip to Flori-da is that they are having the biggest time of their lives in the land of flowers. of their lives in the land of flowers. They have been wined and dined and taken trips on the St. Johns river, on trolley lines in and around Jacksonville, Tampa, Tallahasse and places of interest and altogether they have done up a great portion of the State. The editors are writing back most glorious accounts of their trip and will be many a long day before they got through telling about this, the greatest trip they have taken in a body. They will be back to old Virginia the latter part of this week,

A short, sharp, decisive and successful A short, sharp, decisive and successful war was waged against the bucket shops in the town of Reidsville, N. C., last week. Editor Webster, of Wester's Weekly, was the general who made the fight and won the victory. He and others deciare that the bucket shop which has been doing business in the town has drained the very life out of Reidsville and that it was demoralizing and bankrupting the young men of the town. Editor Webcounsel for the miners. Mr. Darrow is from Chicago. He himself, comes from the laboring classes and in his hard battle to win success that has come to him, he has learned to feel a sympathy with the miners. When the laboring classes that has come to him, he has learned to feel a sympathy with the miners. When the laboring classes that has come to him, he has learned to feel a sympathy with the miners. When the laboring classes that has come to him, he has learned to feel a sympathy with the miners. passed the senate. In ten minutes more it had been rushed through the House. The quickly made law makes it an offense to deal in futures in the town of Reidstille, that is punishable by a fine of \$10, for each and every deal and in the discretion of the justice imprisonment may be added. And so there will be no more future dealing in the good town of Reidstille.

ville.

The experiment of having women to act as imigration inspectors in New York is being tried under difficulties. Tive of them have been appointed, and last Wednesday was the day set for them to go down the harbor on a trial trip and to receive instructions. One of the five lost her nerve, and when the time came to go down the bay to climb up the sides of immigrant ships she suddenly handed in her resignation. Another one falled to report for duty and later claimed that she failed to receive the notification. Three of the fair officers, however, showed up and made the trip, boarding the ship Ivernia that was crowded with immigrants. Here the trip, boarding the ship Ivernia that was crowded with immigrants. Here they were shown how the inspectors go about their business and took any amount of instruction that may or may not be of future use. A customs officer who has been in the business a long time doubts the ability of the women to fill the place. He says:

"I don't believe any good will come of the scheme with the place.

the scheme. The women inspectors are expected to go about among the saloon the scheme. The women inspectors are expected to go about among the salcon passengers and ask all sorts of embarrassing questions. They are sure to arouse the ire of some person before they get through. Suppose a man comes over with his wife and these new inspectors begin to ask her impertinent questions while he is not in sight? Or suppose they inquire into any respectable woman's business? Do you think folks are going to stand for that?"

During the past week the farmers of Virginia have made good progress in the matter of preparing for this year's crops. The weather being favorable for plowing and for cleaning up land, a lot of work was done. Prices for all farm products being along up toward top notch the Virginia farmers are commencing another year's work with energy and in high spirits. Such is the news that comes to us from all parts of the Commonwealth.

It is stated in Weshington that the

It is stated in Washington that President is spending the whole of 850,000 salary in entertaining in White House, and that he also n wenty-three of the servants out of own pocket